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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/Germany (Soviet Zone)  
SUBJECT Soviet Army Post Regulations

DATE DISTR. 16 May 1952  
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PLACE  
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION  
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1. The present leave policy for Soviet army officers is one annual leave of 45 days, plus travel time. Jet pilots are allowed one annual leave of 60 days, plus travel time.

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2. NCOs may receive from 10 to 20 days leave annually, plus a period of travel time left to the discretion of the commanding officer.
3. Enlisted men are not authorized any leave time, nor are they permitted to leave the compound or military area except on orders, and then only when accompanied by an officer; however, a unit commander has the power to reward an enlisted man with a 15-day leave to the USSR. Enlisted men may receive leave for one of the following reasons:

ARMY review completed.

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

STATE	X	NAVY	X	AEC	X														
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X														

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

## SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

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- (a) Attaining the classification of marksman [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] 25X1  
a soldier was considered an expert gunner if he could hit all five targets (bullseye, prone, kneeling, standing, and crouching silhouettes/.)
- (b) Exemplary conduct, discipline, neatness, and all-round outstanding soldiership.
- (c) Outstanding marks in political indoctrination.

In the case of illness or death in his immediate family, an enlisted man may receive 15 days leave. This leave must be approved by various channels in the Soviet Zone and the USSR, and usually is approved from one to two months after the emergency. [redacted]

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4. No EM dared to express dissatisfaction with the leave system to their superiors; neither did they voice personal dissatisfaction among themselves for fear of being denounced as enemies and traitors.
5. Only colonels and generals are permitted to have dependents in the Soviet Zone of Germany.
6. [redacted] two cases of desertion: one in August 1951 by a private from the 33d Gds Mtz Rifle Regt in Pasewalk. and the other in September 1951 by [redacted] Sgt [redacted] assigned to the 90th L Arty Regt in Oranienburg. [redacted]
7. Although EM never voiced their usual complaints to officers, in conversations among themselves they did express dissatisfaction with the bad news from their families, who wrote that there was insufficient food at home. Almost all letters were censored and the offensive lines blacked out. Even though the EM could not decipher the censored phrases, they felt that in those lines their families complained about their plight. [redacted]
- [redacted] four different instances of suicide (all EM in Pasewalk and Neustrelitz).
8. [redacted] EM utilized every chance to fraternize. While on garrison duty, approximately 20% of the EM found devious means to leave their posts and fraternize. Also, a great number of officers and EM drank, indicating poor discipline. However, aside from drunkenness and fraternization, [redacted] no other cases of disobedience of orders, or other incidents.
9. In summer 1950 GOFG published an order prohibiting all troops from drinking beer and strong liquor. Another measure was to dismiss, in September 1951, all German employees. [redacted] a salesgirl in the officers' club, [redacted] was permitted to remain in the compound until 2200 hours. On 1 Sep 51 she was dismissed and replaced by a Soviet girl.

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11.

[redacted] soldiers do not resent officers' privileges, such as more pay, better recreation, food, etc, since they may remain as Sverkhstrochiniki (reenlistees) and receive all such advantages (additional pay, leave and PX facilities).

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12.

All privates with six years of schooling are encouraged to go to NCO school and become officers; however, they must then serve all their lives. Therefore, there is neither resentment of officer privileges or promotion policy of EM.

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